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M1'S MASORETIC APPENDICES: A NEW DESCRIPTION¹

ABSTRACT

The masoretic rubrics given as Appendices in the codex M1 (118-Z-42) from the Complutensian University Library were known up until now through the description by Ch. Ginsburg. In the light of the manuscript, his description presents some problems concerning the identity of the appendices. Ginsburg's description also appears not to fully describe the content of the appendices..

This article complements and modifies Ginsburg's description of the appendices, supplying the omitted content and offering a new identification of the appendices according to their common shape.

1. INTRODUCTION

The codex M1 (118-Z-42) from the Complutensian University Library has been considered one of the codices which served as a basis for the Hebrew text of the Complutensian Polyglot, edited by Ximenez de Cisneros in the 16th century.² It is dated, according to its colophon, as coming from Toledo in 1280 CE. It consists of 340 folios and, except for the folios which contain Exod 9:33b to 24:7b, the codex contain the whole Bible (Ginsburg 1966:771).

Its undoubted quality was the starting point of the present project of the Hebrew Bible team at the Philology Institute of the Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC). This project aims to edit completely the masorah of this codex.³ As a member of the team, I have studied and edited the masoretic rubrics given as Appendices to the three main

1 This is a revised version of a paper read at the Eighteenth Congress of the International Organization for Masoretic Studies (IOMS). The work on this study was made possible by a Ramón y Cajal contract from the Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia, Spain.

2 In Ginsburg's words (1966:775), "it is undoubtedly the identical Codex which the editors of the celebrated Complutensian Polyglot not only used, but arranged and marked out for the guidance of the compilers of the Polyglot."

3 To date it has published the five books of Pentateuch: Fernández Tejero (2004); Ortega Monasterio (2002); Azcárraga Servert (2004); Azcárraga Servert (2001); Seijas de los Ríos (2002).

divisions of the Hebrew Bible of the codex M1, which has already been published (Martín Contreras 2004).

According to the description by Ginsburg (1966:773), the material consists of lengthy Masoretic rubrics, too long for the margins. Therefore, they are given as Appendices to the several divisions of the Bible. There are four of these appendices, according to Ginsburg: a) Appendix I, placed at the end of the Pentateuch; b) Appendix II, at the end of the Former Prophets; c) Appendix III, at the end of the Latter Prophets; and d) Appendix IV, at the end of Chronicles.

My study of the manuscript has led to modifications of this description. I would like now to consider Ginsburg's description of each appendix and to compare it with the results that my study of the manuscript offer.

2. APPENDIX I

Ginsburg (1966:773) states that Appendix I is placed at the end of the Pentateuch, occupying fol. 80a, column 3, to fol. 82b, and that it contains three masoretic lists:

- 1) A register giving the sum-total of all the pericopes, the verses, the middle verse, the middle word and the middle letter in each book of the Pentateuch, and the number of times which pathach occurs with the pausal accents athnach and soph-pasuk in the Pentateuch;
- 2) the exact number of variations between Ben-Asher and Ben-Naphtali in each book of the Pentateuch which is new; and
- 3) a complete list of the summaries for each of the fifty-four pericopes giving the sedarim, paseks, words, letters and the chronology of the parasha in question.

However, after analyzing the manuscript, I have found that the first and the second lists mentioned by Ginsburg are in folio 81a, third column, just after the end of Deuteronomy, in one masorah in ornamental shape⁴ (Fig. 1).

The information given in this masorah is more extensive than that described by Ginsburg. In the right-hand part of the design, there is information on the words: בַּמָּתוֹ (Deut 34:7), started at the end of the masorah magna (Mm) placed in the lower margin of the folio; וְהַמּוֹפְתִים (Deut 34:11); שְׁלָחוֹ (Deut 34:11), without *circellus* in the biblical text.

4 For the edition of this masorah, cf. Seijas de los Ríos (2002:175).

In the centre and the left-hand part of the design we find the following information, in this order: a) the number of the *pesaqîm*, the *parašiyôṭ*, the *sedarîm* and the middle verse of the book of Deuteronomy; b) the total sum of all the *parašiyôṭ*, the *sedarîm* and the verses, the middle word and the middle letter in the Pentateuch; c) the number of regulated lines among books, four lines for the Pentateuch's books and three for the rest of the biblical books (Higger 1970:114); d) the number of *pesaqîm* in each book of the Pentateuch; e) the number of times which *pataḥ* occurs with the pausal accents *ʔaṭnaḥ* and *sôf pasûq* in each book of the Pentateuch; f) the number of variations between Ben-Asher and Ben-Naphtali in each book of the Pentateuch.

After the masorah in ornamental shape, the folio 81b is blank and the "third list" starts at folio 82a (Fig. 2), written in three columns of 42 lines each, as the folios containing biblical text, and it finishes at folio 83b, followed by a blank folio.

I have considered as Appendix only the "third list": a) on the basis of the common shape of the appendices, that is to say, blank folio, text in three columns, blank folio; b) because of the difference in content between the masorah in ornamental shape—a summary that is normally placed at the end of the biblical books—and this "third list."

According to this criterion, Appendix I does not contain an unique list, the "third list" in Ginsburg's description, but several:

1) lists with the summaries of fifty-two pericopes, since there is no information about the pericopes פקודי (Exod 38:21-40:28) and וילך (Deut 31:1-20); however, the information relative to the verses Exod 9:33-24:7, corresponding to the sheet missing in the manuscript, is included.

2) list with the summaries of the five books of the Pentateuch.

The standard model of information relative to each pericope is: the *sedarîm*; the *pesaquîm*; the number of verses, words and letters; the chronology of the *parašâ* in question; the *ḥil-lûfîm* and *loʿ ḥil-lûfîm*; the *puncta extraordinaria*; and the phenomena *ketîb-qerê*. However, all this information does not always appear.

In relation to the *ḥil-lûfîm*, the intention of the author of the appendix is not clear. Sometimes he reflects the reading according to Ben-Asher, sometimes to Ben-Naphtali; in other cases he gives the punctuation without specifying if it is according to Ben-Asher or to Ben-Naphtali; and finally, sometimes he only points out the verse where there are differences. The work of the author on *ketîb-qerê* is not exhaustive either,

as he states only some of the passages affected by this phenomenon in each pericope.

The summaries of the Pentateuch, placed after the pericopes, contain the general information of each book. In statistics, the total number of the information exposed before each pericope is given, without the *simanîm*, apart from the verse that determines the middle of the book.

APPENDIX I:	
Ginsburg	- Manuscript M1
-Appendix at end of Pentateuch	-MM at end of Pentateuch and Appendix after blank folio.
-Fols. 80a, col. 3-82b	-Fol. 81a, col. 3; fol. 81b (blank); fols. 82a –83b; fol. 84a (blank).
-Content:	-MM's contents:
1. Pericopes, the verses, the middle verse, the middle word and the middle letter in each book of the Pentateuch. Number of times that <i>pataḥ</i> occurs with <i>ʔatnaḥ</i> and <i>sôf pasûq</i> in the Pentateuch.	1. Words שלחו והמופתים, במתו.
	2. The <i>pesaqîm</i> , the <i>parasiyyôṭ</i> , the <i>sedarîm</i> and the middle verse in Deut.
	3. The <i>parasiyyôṭ</i> , the <i>sedarîm</i> , the verses, the middle word and the middle letter in the Pentateuch.
	4. The space among the biblical books.
	5. The <i>pesaqîm</i> in each book of the Pentateuch.
	6. <i>pataḥ</i> with the accents <i>ʔatnaḥ</i> and <i>sôf pasûq</i> in each book of the Pentateuch.
2. Number of variations between Ben-Asher and Ben-Naphtali in each book of the Pentateuch.	7. Variations between Ben-Asher and Ben-Naphtali in each book of the Pentateuch.
3. Complete list of the summaries of each of the fifty-four pericopes.	-Appendix's content:
	1. Summaries of fifty-two pericopes.
	2. Summaries of the each five books of the Pentateuch.

3. APPENDIX II

Appendix II is described by Ginsburg (1966:773) as a "supplement, which follows the Former Prophets, occupies column 3 of fol. 158a. It gives the list of variations between the Easterns and Westerns in the book of Kings."

However, this information is placed in the third column of folio 159a (and not in 158a as Ginsburg said) in one masorah in ornamental shape (Fig. 3).

The description of the content given by Ginsburg is incomplete. The masorah in ornamental shape is composed by four masoretic lists: a) a list of the *sedarîm* in the book of Kings; b) a list of the *pesaqîm* in the book of Kings; c) a list of words with *pataḥ* and the pausal accents *ʔatnaḥ* and *sôf pasûq* in the book of Kings; and d) a list of variations between the Easterns and Westerns in the book of Kings.

Moreover, one of the lists of this masorah in ornamental shape, the one on the *pesaqîm*, starts at the end of the second column in the design with the house shape around the summary of the book of Kings.⁵ Seventeen of the *pesaqîm* are listed here and the rest in the third column.

The next folio, 159b, is blank, there are the remains of two cutted folios and the folio before the beginning of the book of Jeremiah, 160a, is blank.

I believe that the information described by Ginsburg as appendix II together with the other three lists is a Mm relative to the biblical text because:

- 1) A verse in this folio, in the first column, 2 Kgs 25:17, which could be the lemma of the masoretic information contained in the second list that refers to the *pesaqîm* in Kings;

5 A short summary with general information, such as the number of *pesaqîm*, the *parašiyôṭ* and the middle verse, used to be placed at the end of each biblical book. In M1, except for the books of Isa, Jon, Nah, Hab, Ruth, Job, Lam, Ezra, Neh and 1 and 2 Chron, there is a summary with general information at the end of the books. This information, except for the books of Ps, Prov, Eccl, Song of Songs, Dan and Est, appears inside an ornamental picture. The information, in the cases of Deut, 1 and 2 Kgs and Mal, is surrounded by several masoroth in ornamental shape. They are placed before one blank folio and a masoretic appendix.

2) The common shape of the appendices (blank folio, text in three columns, blank folio).⁶

This case is similar in shape and partially in content to the Mm at the end of the book of Deuteronomy.⁷ Both of them are located, totally or partially, around the summary at the end of a biblical book and they share the expression חזק ונתחזק.

APPENDIX II:	
Ginsburg	- Manuscript M1
-Following the Former Prophets	- Masorah in ornamental shape, not an appendix.
-Col. 3 of fol. 158a	- Cols. 2 and 3 of fol. 159a; fol. 159b (blank); the rests of two cutted folios; fol. 160a (blank).
-Content:	- Contents:
1. List of variations between the Easterns and Westerns in the book of Kings.	1. List of the <i>sedarîm</i> in the book of Kings.
	2. List of the <i>pesaqîm</i> in the book of Kings.
	3. List of words with <i>pataḥ</i> , <i>ʿaṭnaḥ</i> and <i>sôf pasûq</i> in the book of Kings.
	4. List of variations between the Easterns and Westerns in the book of Kings.

4. APPENDIX III

This appendix is placed, according to Ginsburg (1966:773-774), at the end of the Latter Prophets and "occupies folios 239a-240b: It contains seventeen rubrics from the *Dikduqe Ha-Teamin* which correspond to §§ 17-21, 36, 34, 37, 5, 15, 8, 22, 39 in the St. Petersburg Treatise."

At the end of the Latter Prophets, specifically at the end of the book of Malachi, there is a summary with the general information on the book surrounded by one masorah in ornamental shape (Fig. 4) similar to those

6 Azcárraga Servert (2004:238) agrees with Ginsburg and confirms that this is an appendix.
7 Cf. supra.

placed at the end of Deuteronomy and Kings. I have found that the information described by Ginsburg as an appendix occupies, in fact, folios 240a-241b of the manuscript (Fig. 5) and starts after one blank folio, 239b.

The total number of lists contained in the appendix is twenty-one. The information given in nineteen of these lists resembles that collected in the treatise *Dikduqe ha-teamin*. Nevertheless, these lists are original in their final form since they contain a) elements of the four sources I have revised: *The Dikduqe ha-tte'amim of Aharon ben Moše ben Ašér*, edited by Dotan (1967); *Die Dikduke ha-Teamim des Ahron ben Moscheh ben Ascher* edited by Baer and Strack (1970); *The Masorah compiled from Manuscripts*, by Ginsburg (1975) and the rubrics of this treatise contained in St. Petersburg Codex, extracted by Ginsburg (1966:983-999); b) other elements without confirmation in these sources.

Among these elements, without confirmation, there are words, verses, change of the order of sentences and two lists, not in those four sources nor in other masoretic compilations:

- 1) וכל שוא הסמך לאחרע מתקן כעין האות של אחרע לעולם
- 2) סדר געיה אחר כל געיה אשר תהיה אחריה שבא לעולם
תקרא כמו פתח חטף

At the end of this appendix there is a fragment of a list which appears complete at the beginning of Appendix IV.

APPENDIX III:	
Ginsburg	- Manuscript M1
- End of Latter Prophets	- After one blank folio
- Fols. 239a-240b	- Fols. 240a-241b
- Content:	- Contents:
1. Seventeen rubrics from the <i>Dikduqe ha-teamin</i> .	1. Nineteen lists with elements of the <i>Dikduqe ha-teamin</i> and other elements without confirmation.
	2. Two lists without confirmation.
	3. One unfinished list.

5. APPENDIX IV

Appendix IV is, in Ginsburg's words (1966:774), "at the end of Chronicles and forms a supplement to the Bible. It contains no fewer than eighty-nine Rubrics." He lists fifteen examples, apparently in the same order as that of the manuscript, but after studying the manuscript I realized that this description was not very accurate. The appendix actually starts after the colophon and a blank folio, at folio 336b (Fig. 6), and finishes at folio 341b. It contains a hundred and seven lists that can be classified into three groups, taking into account the contents:

- 1) Repetition of the end of Appendix III, one unfinished list, and its continuation (not mentioned by Ginsburg);
- 2) Three masoretic lists with midrashic explanations (Ginsburg only gives two);
- 3) Lists from the *Sefer Oklah we-oklah*.

Of the three masoretic lists with midrashic explanations: 1) the first is the list of fifteen words with extraordinary points; 2) the second contains two of the four passages in which a suspended letter is written, namely Judg 18:30 and Ps 80:14; and 3) the third is composed of thirteen words which are either uniformly or exceptionally written *plene* or *defective*.⁸

The lists from *Oklah we-oklah* have been revised in two editions, that of Frensdorff (1864) and that of Díaz Esteban (1975). The lists of M1 do not resemble any of them in every detail. Sometimes they agree with those present in Frensdorff's edition, sometimes with those present in Díaz Esteban's edition, and others are a mixture of both. Also, there are lists without confirmation, such as the alphabetical list of words beginning with *nun*,⁹ or the alphabetical list of words which appear only once in the Bible and which can lead to errors.¹⁰

8 For a complete study on these three lists cf. Martín Contreras (2005).

9 Cf. Martín Contreras (2004:91).

10 Cf. Martín Contreras (2004:91-92).

APPENDIX IV:	
Ginsburg	- Manuscript M1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Chronicles. - Contents: No fewer than eighty nine rubrics. 1. Fifteen words with extraordinary points. 2. Words are either uniformly or exceptionally written <i>plene</i> or defective. 3. Words ending in <i>yod</i> and reading with <i>waw</i> [...] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the colophon and one blank folio. - Fols. 336b-341b - Contents: One hundred seven lists. 1. Repetition of the end of appendix III and its continuation. 2. Fifteen words with extraordinary points and their commentary. 3. Two verses with suspended letter and their commentary. 4. Words either uniformly or exceptionally written <i>plene</i> or <i>defective</i>. 5. Eight <i>simanîm</i> without lemma. 6. Words ending in <i>yod</i> and reading with <i>waw</i>. [...]

6. CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study suggest that Ginsburg did not provide the description of the appendices of codex M1 in an exhaustive way. The omissions in the contents of each appendix confirm this. The study of their contents has revealed information not given by Ginsburg.

Moreover, there are some problems related to the identification of the appendices. He identified four of them without explaining the criteria adopted for that classification. The study shows that he used different criteria for the appendices. Ginsburg considered all the information given after the end of the books of the Pentateuch and Kings as part of Appendices I and II, respectively.

However, he did not do the same in the case of Appendix III. He did not consider the information placed just after the end of the book of Malachi, which is similar to the end of the two other books in shape and content, as part of this Appendix, but only the information given in two folios after the end of the book, written in three columns and after one blank folio.

For Appendix IV he considered the information given in three columns after the colophon and one blank folio as an appendix. At the end of the book of Chronicles only the expression חזק ונתחזק appears. This expression is found at the end of the three books followed by an appendix.

The study of the appendices shows that they are similar in shape. When there is information at the end of the book, as in Appendices I, II and III, it is the summary of the book surrounded by a masorah in ornamental shape. Then there is one blank folio and, in the next folio, masoretical information written in three columns.

I have taken into account their common shape to determine the identity of the appendices. According to this criterion, I have considered that the appendices are composed only of the information given after one blank folio and written in three columns.

This is why I have modified the descriptions of Appendices I and II provided by Ginsburg. Appendix I is located in folios 82a-83b and is composed of several lists with summaries of fifty-two pericopes from the Pentateuch, and the summaries of the five books of the Pentateuch. With respect to Appendix II, I must assume that it is missing because there are only the remains of two cutted folios after the blank folio.

As I indicated above, I did not consider the information given at the end of the book of Kings as an appendix (nor did I consider the information at the end of the books as appendices in the case of Deuteronomy or of Kings). That information is just Mms in ornamental shape.

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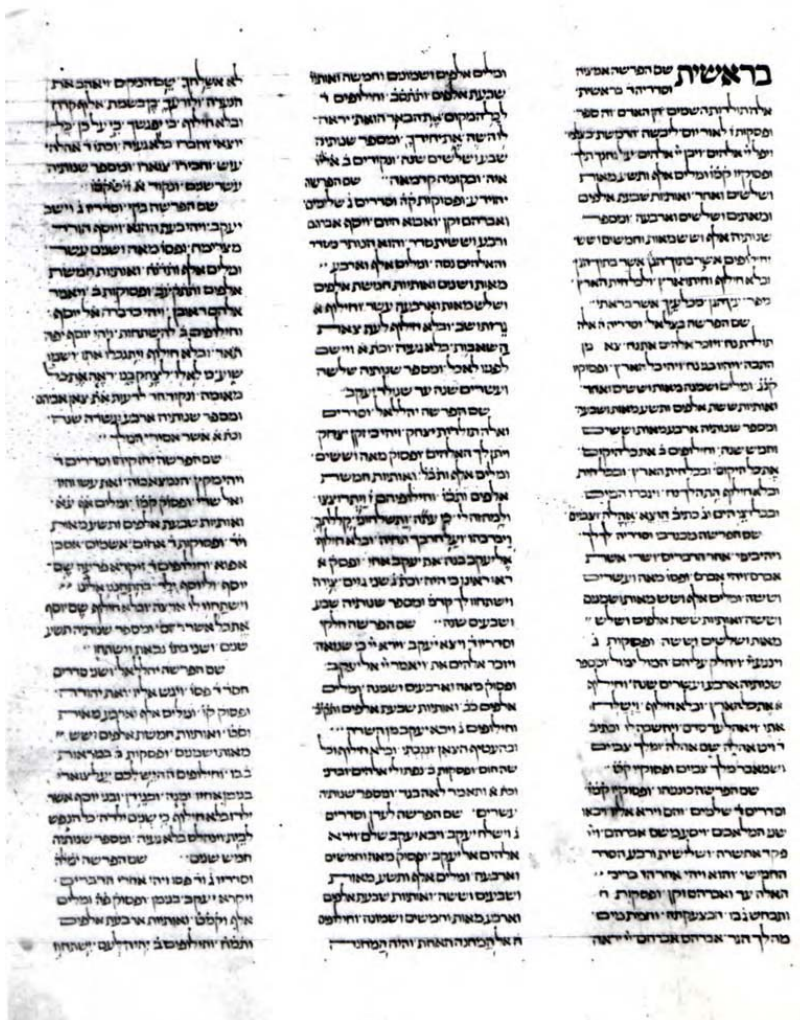


Figure 2

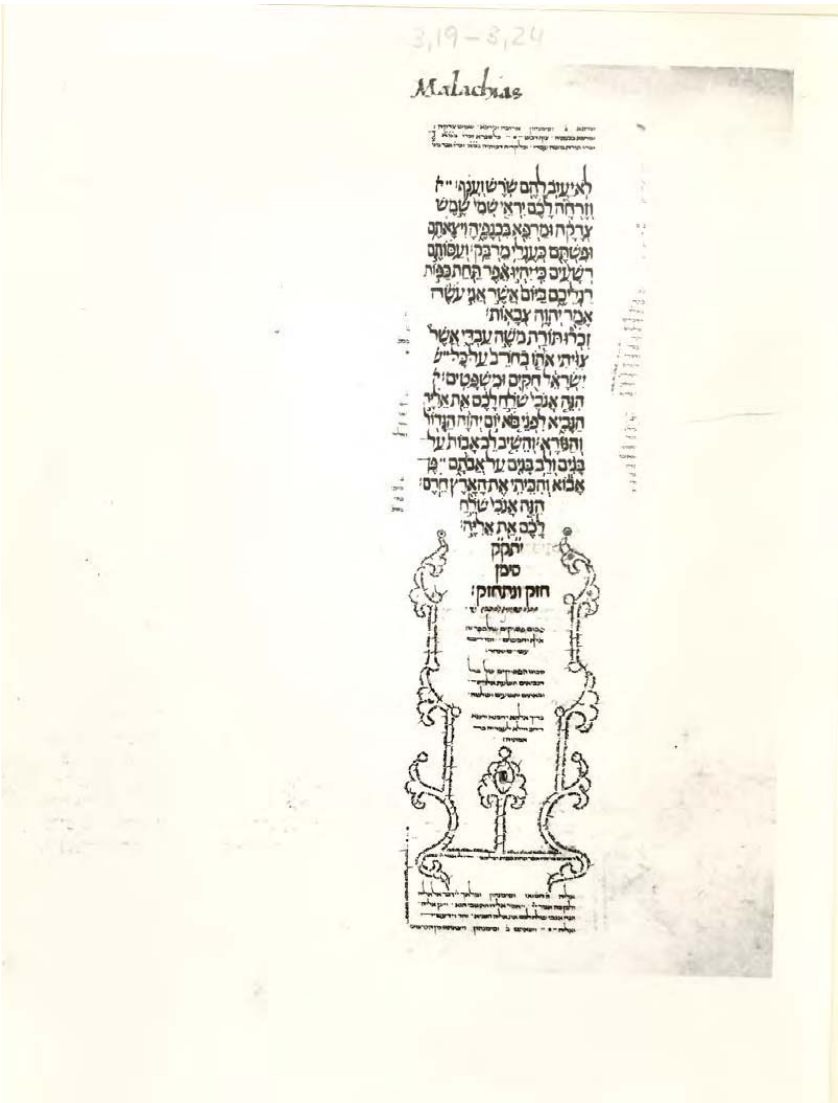


Figure 4

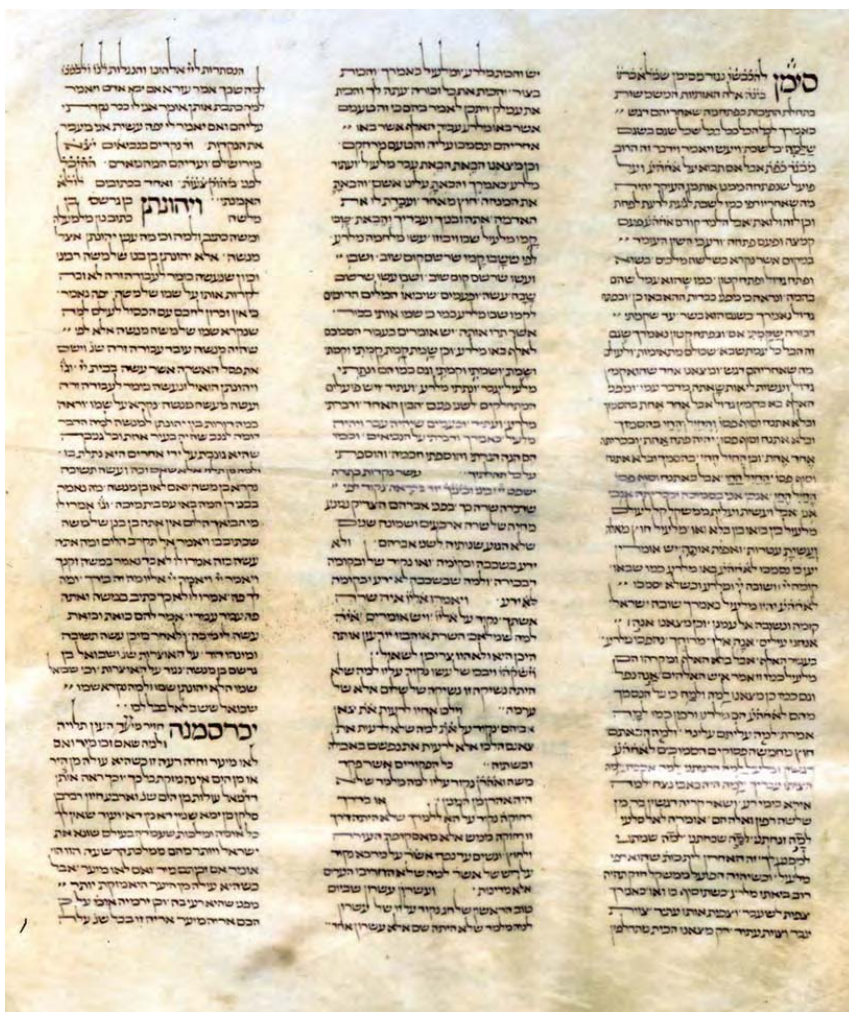


Figure 6